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(54) Novel 3,5-diphenyl substituted 1,2,4-triazoles and their use as insecticides and acaricides
Neue 3,5-Diphenyl-substituierte 1,2,4-Triazole und ihre Verwendung als Insektizide und Akarizide
Nouveaux 1,2,4-triazoles 3,5-diphényl-substitués et leur utilisation comme insecticides et acaricides

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(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 036 711 EP-A- 0 185 256

Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted
after the application was filed and not included in
this specification

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EP 0 572 142 B1

Description

This invention relates to novel triazole derivatives as well as insecticide and acaricide containing the same as an active ingredient.

Japanese Patent laid open No. 56-154464 and DE-A-363-1511 disclose that various triazole derivatives develop insecticidal and acaricidal activities. However, it can not be said that the insecticidal and acaricidal activities of these compounds described in these specifications are satisfactory.

An insecticidal compound is described in EP-A-0 036 711 (equivalent to JP-A-56-154464) which is characterized by bonding a phenyl group to the 5-position of 1H-1,2,4-triazole, but there is no description of the groups used in the invention to be more particularly described below (namely a 4-decylphenyl group, 4-phenyloxymethyl group, 4-phenyloxymethylphenyl group or the like). The compounds according to the present invention have improved insecticidal and acaricidal activities as compared with the compounds described in JP-A-56-154464.

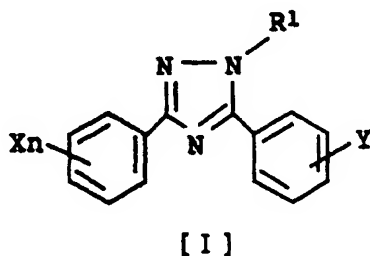
EP-A-0 185 256 describes a compound characterized by bonding the o-trifluoromethylphenyl group or 4-trifluoromethyl-3-pyridyl group to the 5-position of 1H-1,2,4-triazole, which is different from the invention to be described hereinbelow (which has a 4-decylphenyl group, 4-phenyloxymethyl group, 4-phenyloxymethylphenyl group or the like). EP-A-0 185 256 discloses that such a compound is useful as an insecticide and acaricide.

Up to the present, various compounds such as organophosphorus compound, organotin compound and the like have been used for the control of pests in farm and garden crops and mites. However, these compounds have been used over many years, so that the above injurious insects have a resistance to chemicals to a certain extent and it recently becomes difficult to control these insects. Particularly, this tendency is conspicuous in lepidopteran injurious insects, mites and aphids and becomes serious. As a result, it is demanded to develop new types of insecticide and acaricide having a different function.

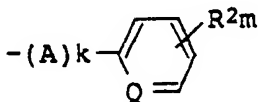
The inventors have made various studies in order to create novel insecticides and acaricides having a very high effect against wide injurious pests and capable of safely using, which have never been found in the conventional technique, in the development of the insecticide and acaricide having a function different from that of the conventional ones.

Further, the inventors have synthesized various triazole derivatives and examined their physiological activities. As a result, the inventors have found that novel triazole derivatives having a general formula [I] as mentioned later have an excellent effect against wide injurious pests in farm and garden crops, particularly lepidopteran injurious insects, mites and aphids and also develop a very high effect against eggs and larvae of mites and larvae of aphids having a resistance to the conventional chemicals, and the invention has been accomplished.

According to the invention, there is the provision of a triazole derivative having the following general formula [I]:



[wherein R¹ is an alkyl group, X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, a nitro group, a cyano group or a trifluoromethyl group, n is an integer of 1-5 provided that when n is 2 or more, X may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups, and Y is an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group, an alkoxyalkoxy group, an alkylthioalkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a cycloalkylalkoxy group, a cycloalkylalkyl group, a cycloalkylalkenyl group, a cycloalkylalkynyl group, a trialkylsilylalkyl group, a trialkylsilylalkoxy group, an alkyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkoxy group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylthio group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylsulfinyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylsulfonyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7 or a group represented by the following general formula (1):



(wherein A is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a lower alkylene group, a lower alkyleneoxy group, an oxy-lower alkylene group or a lower alkyleneoxyalkylene group, k is 0 or 1, Q is CH- group or a nitrogen atom, R² is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, trifluoromethyl group or trifluoromethoxy group, m is an integer of 1-5 provided that when m is 2 or more, R² may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups)].

Furthermore, the invention provides an insecticide or an acaricide containing the above triazole derivative as an active ingredient.

Throughout the specification, the term "lower" means that the carbon number in the group added with this term is not more than 6.

Further, the term "alkyl group" means a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-30, which includes, for example, methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, n-pentyl group, isoamyl group, neopentyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, 3,3-dimethylbutyl group, n-heptyl group, 5-methylhexyl group, 4-methylhexyl group, 3-methylhexyl group, 4,4-dimethylpentyl group, n-octyl group, 6-methylheptyl group, n-nonyl group, 7-methyloctyl group, n-decyl group, 8-methylnonyl group, n-undecyl group, 9-methyldecyl group, n-dodecyl group, 10-methylundecyl group, n-tridecyl group, 11-methyldecyl group, n-tetradecyl group, 12-methyltridecyl group, n-pentadecyl group, 13-methyl-tetradecyl group, n-hexadecyl group, n-heptadecyl group, n-octadecyl group, n-nonadecyl group, n-eicosyl group and the like.

The terms "alkoxy group", "alkylthio group", "alkylsulfinyl group" and "alkylsulfonyl group" are (alkyl)-O- group, (alkyl)-S- group, (alkyl)-SO- group, and (alkyl)-SO₂ group in which the alkyl portion has the same meaning as mentioned above, respectively.

The term "halogen atom" means fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The term "alkenyl group" means a straight or branched-chain alkenyl group having a carbon number of 2-20, which includes, for example, vinyl group, propenyl group, isopropenyl group, butenyl group, pentenyl group, hexenyl group, heptenyl group, octenyl group, 3-methyl-1-butenyl group, 4-methyl-1-pentenyl group and the like.

The term "alkynyl group" means a straight or branched-chain alkynyl group having a carbon number of 2-20, which includes, for example, ethynyl group, propynyl group, butynyl group, pentynyl group, hexynyl group, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butylnyl group, 4-methyl-1-pentynyl group, 3-methyl-1-pentynyl group, 5-methyl-1-hexynyl group, 4-methyl-1-hexynyl group, 3-methyl-1-hexynyl group, heptynyl group, octynyl group, nonynyl group, decynyl group, undecynyl group, dodecynyl group, tridecynyl group, tetradecynyl group, pentadecynyl group, hexadecynyl group and the like.

The term "cycloalkyl group" means a cycloalkyl group having a carbon number of 3-12, which includes, for example, cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group, cyclooctyl group and the like.

The term "cycloalkylalkyl group" means a cycloalkylalkyl group having a carbon number of 6-12, which includes, for example, cyclopentylmethyl group, cyclohexylmethyl group, cyclopentylethyl group, cyclohexylethyl group, cyclopentylpropyl group, cyclohexylpropyl group, cyclohexylpentyl group and the like.

The term "cycloalkylalkoxy group" means a (cycloalkylalkyl)-O- group in which the cycloalkylalkyl portion has the same meaning as mentioned above.

The term "cycloalkylalkenyl group" means a cycloalkylalkenyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, which includes, for example, cyclopentylvinyl group, cyclohexylvinyl group, 3-cyclopentyl-1-propenyl group, 3-cyclohexyl-1-propenyl group, 5-cyclohexyl-1-pentenyl group and the like.

The term "cycloalkylalkynyl group" means a cycloalkylalkynyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, which includes, for example, cyclopentylethynyl group, cyclohexylethynyl group, 3-cyclopentyl-1-propynyl group, 3-cyclohexyl-1-propynyl group and the like.

The term "tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkyl group" includes, for example, trimethylsilylmethyl group, dimethylethylsilylmethyl group, butyldimethylsilylmethyl group and the like.

The term "tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkoxy group" means [tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkyl]-O- group in which the tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkyl portion has the same meaning as mentioned above.

The term "lower alkylene group" means a straight or branched-chain alkylene group having a carbon number of 1-4, which includes, for example, -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)-, -CH₂CH₂CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)CH₂-, -C(CH₃)₂-, -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-, -CH(CH₃)CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂- and the like.

The term "lower alkyleneoxy group" means -(lower alkylene)-O- group in which the lower alkylene portion has the same meaning as mentioned above.

The term "oxy-lower alkylene group" means -O-(lower alkylene)- group in which the lower alkylene portion has the same meaning as mentioned above.

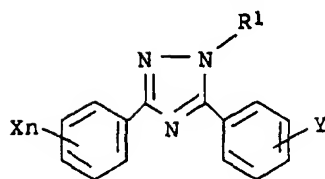
The term "lower alkyleneoxyalkylene group" means -(lower alkylene)-O-(lower alkylene)- group in which the lower alkylene portion has the same meaning as mentioned above.

As a preferable compound according to the invention, there are mentioned compounds having the general formula [I] wherein R¹ is a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-6, preferably methyl group, X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4, a nitro group, a cyano group or trifluoromethyl group, n is an integer of 1-3 provided that when n is 2 or 3, X may be an optional

combination of same or different atoms or groups, Y is a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 7-20, a cycloalkyl group having a carbon number of 3-12, a cycloalkylalkyl group having a carbon number of 6-12, a straight or branched-chain alkoxy group having a carbon number of 7-16, a cycloalkylalkoxy group having a carbon number of 7-12, a straight or branched-chain alkylthio group having a carbon number of 7-16, an alkylsulfinyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, a straight or branched-chain alkenyl group having a carbon number of 3-16, a cycloalkylalkenyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, a straight or branched-chain alkynyl group having a carbon number of 3-16, a cycloalkylalkynyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, a tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkyl group, a tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkoxy group or a group represented by the formula (1) (wherein A is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a lower alkylene group having a carbon number of 1-4, methyleneoxy group or oxymethylene group, k is 0 or 1, Q is CH- group or a nitrogen atom, R² is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, trifluoromethyl group or trifluoromethoxy group, and m is an integer of 1-3 provided that when m is 2 or 3, R² may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups).

Concrete examples of the compounds having the general formula [I] according to the invention are shown in Tables 1 to 10. Moreover, the compound No. is referred in subsequent description.

Table 1



Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
1	CH ₃	H	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5819
2	CH ₃	2-F	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5650
3	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5816
4	CH ₃	2-Br	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5924
5	CH ₃	2-I	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.6025
6	CH ₃	2,3,4,5,6-F ₅	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5252
7	CH ₃	2-CH ₃	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5803
8	CH ₃	2-OCH ₃	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5840
9	CH ₃	2-SCH ₃	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.6003
10	CH ₃	2-CN	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	50.0-53.5
11	CH ₃	2-NO ₂	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5780
12	CH ₃	2-CF ₃	4-C ₇ H ₁₅	1.5407
13	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5800
14	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5532
15	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5652
16	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₉ H ₁₉	1.5766
17	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C ₉ H ₁₉	1.5612
18	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₉ H ₁₉	1.5518
19	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₉ H ₁₉	1.5698
20	CH ₃	2-F	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5595
21	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5708
22	CH ₃	2-Br	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5780
23	CH ₃	2-I	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5875
24	CH ₃	2-CH ₃	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	48.0-50.0

Table 2

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n_D^{20})
25	CH ₃	2-OCH ₃	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5649
26	CH ₃	2-SCH ₃	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	
27	CH ₃	2-CN	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	37.0-40.0
28	CH ₃	2-NO ₂	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	55.0-58.0
29	CH ₃	2-CF ₃	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	56.0-57.0
30	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5570
31	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5482
32	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5678
33	CH ₃	2,4,6-F ₃	4-C ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5340
34	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₁ H ₂₃	52.0-54.0
35	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₁ H ₂₃	1.5495
36	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₁ H ₂₃	58.0-60.0
37	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₁ H ₂₃	1.5437
38	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	62.0-63.0
39	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	51.0-52.0
40	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	43.0-44.5
41	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	53.0-54.5
42	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₃ H ₂₇	55.0-57.0
43	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₃ H ₂₇	43.0-47.0
44	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₃ H ₂₇	37.0-40.0
45	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₃ H ₂₇	52.0-55.0
46	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₄ H ₂₉	66.0-67.5
47	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₄ H ₂₉	56.0-58.0
48	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₄ H ₂₉	61.0-62.5
49	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₄ H ₂₉	47.0-49.0
50	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₅ H ₃₁	62.0-65.0
51	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₅ H ₃₁	61.0-63.0
52	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₅ H ₃₁	54.0-56.0

Table 3

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
53	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₅ H ₃₁	61.5-64.0
54	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₆ H ₃₃	70.0-73.0
55	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₆ H ₃₃	65.0-67.0
56	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₆ H ₃₃	55.0-57.0
57	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C ₁₆ H ₃₃	69.5-71.0
58	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₇ H ₃₅	
59	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₇ H ₃₅	
60	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₇ H ₃₅	
61	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C ₁₈ H ₃₇	
62	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₈ H ₃₇	
63	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C ₁₈ H ₃₇	
64	C ₂ H ₅	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	43.0-45.0
65	CH(CH ₃) ₂	2-Cl	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	
66	CH(CH ₃) ₂	2-Cl,6-F	4-C ₁₂ H ₂₅	63.0-66.0
67	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	64.0-67.0
68	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	1.5614
69	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	1.5578
70	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(C ₂ H ₅)CH ₃	1.5935
71	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(C ₂ H ₅)CH ₃	1.5759
72	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	1.5879
73	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	1.5693
74	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	
75	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	
76	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	
77	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-OC ₈ H ₁₇	58.0-59.5
78	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-O(CH ₂) ₄ CH(CH ₃) ₂	
79	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-O(CH ₂) ₄ CH(CH ₃) ₂	

Table 4



Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
80	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-OCH ₂ 	83.0-86.0
81	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-OCH ₂ 	83.0-85.0
82	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	67.5-69.0
83	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	55.0-57.0
84	CH ₃	2, 6-F ₂	4-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	1.5399
85	CH ₃	2, 6-Cl ₂	4-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	60.0-64.0
86	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-OC ₁₂ H ₂₅	73.5-75.0
87	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-OC ₁₂ H ₂₅	59.0-61.0
88	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-SC ₈ H ₁₇	1.6082
89	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-SC ₈ H ₁₇	61.0-63.0
90	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-SOC ₈ H ₁₇	1.5933
91	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-SO ₂ C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5855
92	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	1.6003
93	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ OC ₄ H ₉	1.5850
94	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
95	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH ₂ OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
96	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH ₂ SC ₃ H ₇	1.6023
97	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH=CHCH ₃	1.6410
98	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH=CHC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
99	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH=CHC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
100	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CCH ₃	93.5-95.0
101	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CCH ₃	124.0-126.5
102	CH ₃	2-Cl	2-C≡CC ₂ H ₅	1.6249
103	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CC ₂ H ₅	1.6478
104	CH ₃	2, 6-F ₂	4-C≡CC ₂ H ₅	1.6158

Table 5



Compound No.	R1	Xn	Y	Melting p int (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
105	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₂ H ₅	1.6244
106	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-C≡CC ₃ H ₇	1.6265
107	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CC ₃ H ₇	1.5380
108	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C≡CC ₃ H ₇	1.6018
109	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₃ H ₇	1.6175
110	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	82.0-84.0
111	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	1.6191
112	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	1.6121
113	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	1.6273
114	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	1.6110
115	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	
116	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C≡CC ₄ H ₉	
117	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	1.6010
118	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	1.5947
119	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	1.6224
120	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	1.6052
121	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	
122	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C≡CC ₅ H ₁₁	
123	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₆ H ₁₃	
124	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-C≡CC ₆ H ₁₃	
125	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-C≡CC ₆ H ₁₃	
126	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CC ₈ H ₁₇	1.5852
127	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡CC ₈ H ₁₇	60.5-64.0
128	CH ₃	2-Cl	4- 	79.5-82.0
129	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-CH ₂ - 	

Table 6












C mpound No.	R ¹	X _n	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
130	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ 	116.0-118.0
131	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ 	88.5-90.0
132	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ 	90.0-95.0
133	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ 	105.0-108.0
134	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-(CH ₂) ₃ 	65.0-69.0
135	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-(CH ₂) ₃ 	53.0-57.0
136	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-(CH ₂) ₃ 	118.0-121.0
137	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-(CH ₂) ₃ 	100.0-103.0
138	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH=CH 	
139	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡C 	104.0-107.0
140	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C≡C 	not measurable
141	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ -Si(CH ₃) ₃	79.0-81.0
142	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ -Si(CH ₃) ₃	1.5728
143	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-O-CH ₂ -Si(CH ₃) ₃	55.0-57.0
144	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-O-CH ₂ -Si(CH ₃) ₃	1.5730
145	C ₂ H ₅	2-Cl, 6-F	4-C ₁₆ H ₃₃	56.0-59.0

Table 7


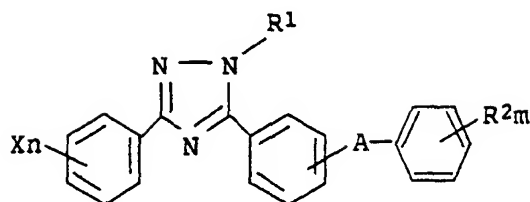
Compound No.	R1	Xn	Y	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
146	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ - 	not measurable
147	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-C≡CCH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	1.6171
148	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5810
149	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-C ₈ H ₁₇	1.5586
150	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-CH ₂ CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	1.5803
151	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-CH ₂ CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	1.5499
152	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-OC ₈ H ₁₇	1.5789
153	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₈ H ₁₇	1.5559
154	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₇ H ₁₅	
155	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-OC ₇ H ₁₅	
156	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₉ H ₁₉	
157	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-OC ₉ H ₁₉	
158	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
159	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-OC ₁₀ H ₂₁	
160	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₁₁ H ₂₃	
161	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-OC ₁₁ H ₂₃	
162	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-OC ₁₂ H ₂₅	1.5624
163	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-OC ₁₂ H ₂₅	1.5491
164	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-OC ₁₂ H ₂₅	

Table 8



Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ^{2m}	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
165	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	H	152.0-154.5
166	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	4-C ₃ H ₇	112.0-116.0
167	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-C ₃ H ₇	111.5-114.0
168	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-C ₃ H ₇	158.0-160.5
169	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	112.0-114.0
170	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	93.0-95.0
171	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	96.0-98.0
172	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	-	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	96.0-97.5
173	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-Cl	
174	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-OCH ₃	137.0-141.0
175	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	3-CH ₃	137.0-139.0
176	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂	H	68.0-71.0
177	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	H	1.6248
178	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂	4-Cl	
179	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	4-Cl	
180	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂	4-C ₄ H ₉	
181	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	4-C ₄ H ₉	
182	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	H	68.0-69.0
183	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	H	160.0-162.0
184	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	H	99.0-102.0
185	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	H	103.0-106.0
186	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	OCH ₂	H	83.0-87.0
187	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	H	143.0-153.0

Table 9

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
188	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ OCH ₂	H	87.0-92.0
189	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ OCH ₂	H	93.0-98.0
190	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	H	1.6354
191	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	H	106.0-108.0
192	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	H	165.0-168.0
193	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	H	85.0-89.0
194	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	4-CH ₃	not measurable
195	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-CH ₃	not measurable
196	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	4-C ₄ H ₉	
197	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-C ₄ H ₉	
198	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	2-Cl	1.6388
199	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2-Cl	1.6251
200	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
201	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
202	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-CH ₃	151.0-154.0
203	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-CH ₃	207.0-211.0
204	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-OCF ₃	119.0-122.0
205	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-OCF ₃	114.0-116.0
206	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-CF ₃	155.0-159.0
207	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-CF ₃	146.0-149.0
208	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	3,4-Cl ₂	
209	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	3,4-Cl ₂	
210	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	2,4-Cl ₂	
211	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	2,4-Cl ₂	
212	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CH ₃	135.0-138.0
213	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CH ₃	149.0-152.0
214	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	4-C ₄ H ₉	
215	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-C ₄ H ₉	

Table 10

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Substitution position	A	R ² m refractive	Melting point (°C) or index(n _D ²⁰)
216	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	OCH ₂	4-CH ₃	108.0-110.0
217	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-CH ₃	150.0-155.0
218	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	OCH ₂	2,3,4,5,6-F ₅	
219	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	2,3,4,5,6-F ₅	
220	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	1.6060
221	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-C ₆ H ₁₃	1.5891
222	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	3,4-Cl ₂	115.0-118.0
223	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,4-Cl ₂	103.0-106.0
224	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	2,4-Cl ₂	not measurable
225	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,4-Cl ₂	not measurable
226	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-OCH ₃	191.0-192.0
227	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	-	4-OC ₄ H ₉	118.0-121.0
228	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-OC ₄ H ₉	141.0-144.0
229	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	3-CH ₃	131.0-134.0
230	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-Cl	105.0-107.0
231	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CH ₃	95.0-97.0
232	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CH ₃	188.0-192.0
233	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	3,5-Cl ₂	105.0-108.0
234	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,5-Cl ₂	121.0-123.0
235	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl	not measurable

Table 11

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
236	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	-	4-CF ₃	not measurable
237	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	-	4-CF ₃	
238	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	-	4-CF ₃	
239	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4-CF ₃	
240	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	-	4-OCF ₃	
241	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4-OCF ₃	not measurable
242	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
243	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	4-CF ₃	
244	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-CF ₃	
245	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
246	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-OCF ₃	101.0-102.0
247	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,4-F ₂	95.0-99.0
248	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	4-CF ₃	114.0-117.0
249	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4-CF ₃	
250	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	S	4-CF ₃	
251	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	S	4-CF ₃	
252	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	S	4-CF ₃	
253	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4-OCF ₃	
254	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	S	4-OCF ₃	
255	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	4-CF ₃	
256	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-CF ₃	
257	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-CF ₃	
258	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	4-OCF ₃	
259	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
260	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
261	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
262	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
263	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
264	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CF ₃	

Table 12

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
265	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
266	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂	4-CF ₃	
267	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
268	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
269	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
270	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
271	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
272	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
273	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
274	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
275	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	4-OCF ₃	
276	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	4-OCF ₃	
277	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-OCF ₃	
278	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-OCF ₃	
279	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	OCH ₂	4-CF ₃	
280	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	OCH ₂	4-CF ₃	
281	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-CF ₃	
282	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-CF ₃	
283	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
284	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
285	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
286	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
287	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
288	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
289	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
290	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
291	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
292	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
293	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	

Table 13

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
294	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
295	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
296	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,4-CF ₃	
297	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
298	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
299	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
300	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
301	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4-Cl,3-CF ₃	
302	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4-Cl,3-CF ₃	
303	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,3-CF ₃	
304	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,3-CF ₃	
305	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	3-F,5-CF ₃	
306	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3-F,5-CF ₃	
307	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3-F,5-CF ₃	
308	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3-F,5-CF ₃	
309	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4-Br	
310	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4-Br	
311	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Br	
312	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Br	
313	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br	
314	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br	
315	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,4,6-Br ₃	
316	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,4,6-Br ₃	
317	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,6-Br ₃	
318	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,6-Br ₃	
319	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,4-Br ₂	
320	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,4-Br ₂	
321	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4-Br ₂	
322	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4-Br ₂	

Table 14

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
323	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Br,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
324	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Br,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
325	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
326	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
327	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Br,3-CH ₃	
328	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Br,3-CH ₃	
329	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br,3-CH ₃	
330	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Br,3-CH ₃	
331	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3-Cl,4-F	
332	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3-Cl,4-F	
333	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,4-F	
334	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,4-F	
335	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,5-CF ₃	
336	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,5-CF ₃	
337	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,5-CF ₃	
338	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,6-Cl ₂ ,5-CF ₃	
339	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,4,5-F ₃	
340	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3,4,5-F ₃	
341	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3,4,5-F ₃	
342	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,4,5-F ₃	
343	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-F,2-CF ₃	
344	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-F,2-CF ₃	
345	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-F,2-CF ₃	
346	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-F,2-CF ₃	
347	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3,4-Cl ₂	
348	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,4-Cl ₂	
349	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4-Cl ₂	
350	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4-Cl ₂	
351	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,4,5-Cl ₃	

Table 15

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
352	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,4,5-Cl ₃	
353	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,5-Cl ₃	
354	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,5-Cl ₃	
355	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
356	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
357	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
358	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
359	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,3-CH ₃	
360	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,3-CH ₃	
361	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-CH ₃	
362	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-CH ₃	
363	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
364	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
365	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
366	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3,5-(CH ₃) ₂	
367	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,3-C ₂ H ₅	
368	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,3-C ₂ H ₅	
369	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-C ₂ H ₅	
370	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-C ₂ H ₅	
371	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,3-F	
372	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,3-F	
373	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-F	
374	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,3-F	
375	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-Cl,2-F	
376	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-Cl,2-F	
377	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,2-F	
378	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-Cl,2-F	
379	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-Cl	
380	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-Cl	

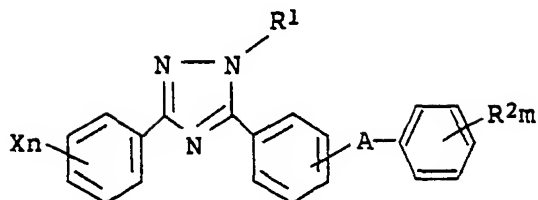
Table 16

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
381	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	3,4-Cl ₂	
382	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	3,4-Cl ₂	
383	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-Cl ₂	
384	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-Cl ₂	
385	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-F	
386	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-F	
387	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	3,4-F ₂	
388	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	3,4-F ₂	
389	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-F ₂	
390	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-F ₂	
391	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-Br	
392	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-Br	
393	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-F,3-CF ₃	
394	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-F,3-CF ₃	
395	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
396	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-OCF ₃	
397	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	3-OCF ₃	
398	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	3-OCF ₃	
399	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	3,4,5-F ₃	
400	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	3,4,5-F ₃	
401	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-(CF ₃) ₂	
402	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	2,4-(CF ₃) ₂	
403	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	2-F,4-CF ₃	
404	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	2-F,4-CF ₃	
405	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	OCH ₂	4-F,2-CF ₃	
406	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	OCH ₂	4-F,2-CF ₃	
407	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	-	4-OCF ₃	
408	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	4-Cl,2-CH ₃	
409	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	4-Cl,2-CH ₃	

Table 17

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
410	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	3,5-Cl ₂	
411	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	3,5-Cl ₂	
412	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	3-Cl,4-F	
413	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	3-Cl,4-F	
414	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
415	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	2-Cl,4-CF ₃	
416	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
417	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	2,4,6-Cl ₃	
418	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	2,4-F ₂	
419	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	2,4-F ₂	
420	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	3,4-F ₂	
421	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	3,4-F ₂	
422	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	2,4-(CF ₃) ₂	
423	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	2,4-(CF ₃) ₂	

Table 18



Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
424	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	H	
425	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	H	122.0-127.0
426	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	5-CF ₃	107.0-109.0
427	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-	O	5-CF ₃	94.0-96.0
428	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	O	3-Cl, 5-CF ₃	not measurable
429	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-	O	3-Cl, 5-CF ₃	not measurable
430	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	S	3-Cl, 5-CF ₃	127.0-131.0
431	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	H	
432	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	H	
433	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	2-	O	5-CF ₃	126.0-129.0
434	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	H	not measurable
435	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	5-Cl	not measurable
436	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	5-Cl	
437	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	6-Cl	124.0-127.0
438	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	6-Cl	
439	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	4-CH ₃	
440	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	5-CH ₃	not measurable
441	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	6-CH ₃	not measurable
442	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	4-C ₂ H ₅	
443	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	6-C ₃ H ₇	
444	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	3-CF ₃	not measurable
445	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	3-CF ₃	122.0-124.0
446	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3-CF ₃	
447	CH ₃	2-Cl, 6-F	3-	O	4-CF ₃	1.5820

Table 19

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
448	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4-CF ₃	not measurable 65.0-68.0 not measurable 82.0-86.0
449	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	5-CF ₃	
450	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	5-CF ₃	
451	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	5-CF ₃	
452	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	5-CF ₃	
453	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3-	O	5-CF ₃	
454	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	S	5-CF ₃	
455	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂	5-CF ₃	
456	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
457	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
458	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	98.0-102.0
459	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
460	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	C ₂ H ₄ O	5-CF ₃	
461	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	6-CF ₃	
462	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	6-CF ₃	
463	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
464	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
465	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
466	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
467	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	71.0-73.0 109.0-111.0 not measurable not measurable 91.0-95.0 not measurable 122.0-126.0
468	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
469	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
470	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
471	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
472	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
473	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
474	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
475	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
476	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	

Table 20

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
477	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	not measurable
478	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
479	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	1.5453
480	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
481	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	121.0-123.0
482	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
483	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-Cl	136.0-139.0
484	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	5-Cl	
485	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-Cl	134.0-136.0
486	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	6-Cl	
487	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-CH ₃	136.0-140.0
488	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-C ₂ H ₅	
489	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-CH ₃	154.0-157.0
490	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-CH ₃	not measurable
491	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-C ₃ H ₇	
492	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3-CF ₃	158.0-159.9
493	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3-CF ₃	
494	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4-CF ₃	110.0-114.0
495	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4-CF ₃	
496	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	-	5-CF ₃	
497	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	-	5-CF ₃	
498	C ₂ H ₅	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-CF ₃	not measurable
499	CH(CH ₃) ₂	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-CF ₃	not measurable
500	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	5-CF ₃	127.0-131.0
501	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	O	5-CF ₃	127.0-130.0
502	C ₆ H ₁₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-CF ₃	1.5573
503	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	S	5-CF ₃	not measurable
504	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	5-CF ₃	111.0-115.0
505	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	5-CF ₃	

Table 21

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
506						
507	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂	5-CF ₃	
508	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂	5-CF ₃	
509	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	1.5859
510	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
511	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
512	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CF ₃	
513	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	C ₂ H ₄ O	5-CF ₃	
514	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-CF ₃	97.0-101.0
515	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,5-Cl ₂	
516	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	not measurable
517	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
518	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	not measurable
519	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
520	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	1.5778
521	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
522	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	85.0-89.0
523	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
524	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	108.0-112.0
525	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
526	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	158.0-160.0
527	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
528	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	not measurable
529	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
530	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	125.0-129.0
531	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
532	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	98.0-101.0
533	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
Compound No. 506 deleted						

Table 22

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
534	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	-	5-CF ₃	
535	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	S	5-CF ₃	
536	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂	5-CF ₃	
537	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3-	O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
538	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
539	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
540	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
541	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3-	S	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
542	CH ₃	2-Cl	3-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
543	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
544	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
545	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
546	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
547	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
548	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
549	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
550	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
551	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
552	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
553	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
554	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl	
555	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl	
556	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CH ₃	
557	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	5-CH ₃	
558	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
559	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
560	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
561	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
562	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	

Table 23

Compound No.	R ¹	X _n	Substitution position	A	R ² _m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index(n _D ²⁰)
563	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
564	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
565	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
566	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	3-	O	3,5-Cl ₂	
567	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	3-	O	3,5-Cl ₂	
568	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl	
569	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl	
570	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl	
571	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl	
572	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CH ₃	
573	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CH ₃	
574	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CH ₃	
575	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-CH ₃	
576	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃	
577	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃	
578	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3-CF ₃	
579	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3-CF ₃	
580	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
581	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4-CF ₃	
582	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CF ₃	
583	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CF ₃	
584	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
585	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
586	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
587	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
588	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
589	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
590	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
591	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	

Table 24

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
592	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
593	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
594	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
595	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
596	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
597	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
598	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
599	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
600	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
601	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
602	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
603	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
604	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
605	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
606	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
607	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
608	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
609	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
610	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
611	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
612	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
613	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
614	CH ₃	2-Cl	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
615	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
616	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
617	CH ₃	2,6-Cl ₂	4-	CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
618	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
619	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3-Cl,5-CF ₃	
620	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	

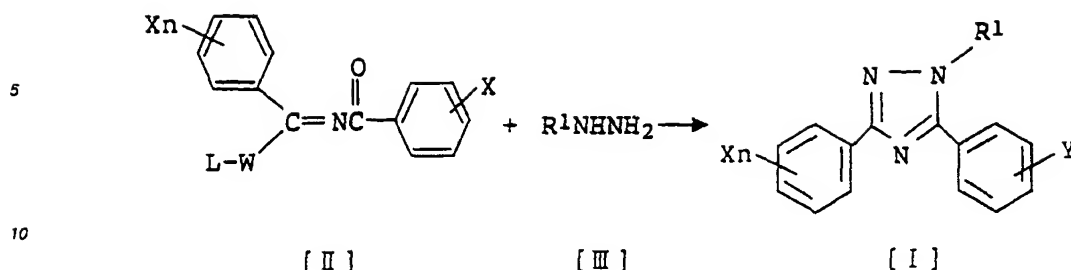
Table 25

Compound No.	R ¹	Xn	Substitution position	A	R ² m	Melting point (°C) or refractive index (n _D ²⁰)
621	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
622	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
623	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
624	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
625	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
626	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
627	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
628	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
629	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-Cl,4-CF ₃	
630	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
631	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
632	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
633	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	6-CH ₃ ,4-CF ₃	
634	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
635	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	CH ₂ CH ₂ O	3,5-Cl ₂	
636	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	3,5-Cl ₂	
637	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	3,5-Cl ₂	
638	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
639	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	5-Cl,3-CF ₃	
640	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
641	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
642	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
643	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	6-Cl,5-CF ₃	
644	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
645	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	4,5-(CF ₃) ₂	
646	CH ₃	2-Cl,6-F	4-	S	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	
647	CH ₃	2,6-F ₂	4-	S	4,6-(CF ₃) ₂	

The compounds according to the invention can be produced by the following methods. However, it is not intended to restrict the invention to these methods.

50 Production Method A

The compound of the general formula [I] according to the invention can be obtained by reacting an alkyl N-acyl(thio) imidate derivative of a general formula [II] with a hydrazine derivative of a general formula [III] in an inert solvent according to the following reaction formula (1):



15 (wherein W is a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom, L is an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4 and R¹, X, n and Y have the same meaning as mentioned above).

As the solvent, use may be made of any solvent not obstruction the reaction, which includes, for example, an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol or the like; an ether such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diglyme or the like; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene or the like; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, petroleum ether or the like; a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride or the like; a nitrile such as acetonitrile or the like; an aprotic polar solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide or the like; water and a mixture thereof.

In general, the compound of the general formula [III] is used in an amount of 1.0-5.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [II].

25 The reaction temperature is optional within a range of 0°C to a boiling point of the solvent, but is preferably 0°C-50°C. The reaction time is dependent upon the kind of compounds used, but is usually 1-72 hours.

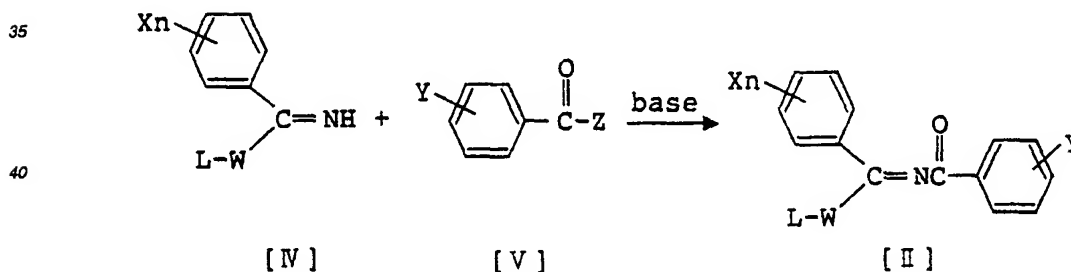
A concrete example of this reaction is disclosed, for example, in Synthesis, page 483 (1983).

The compound of the general formula [II] as a starting material can be produced by the following method.

Production Method B

30

The compound of the general formula [II] can be obtained by reacting compounds of general formulae [IV] and [V] in an inert solvent in the presence of a base according to the following reaction formula (2):



45

(wherein a derivative of the general formula [IV] may be an acid addition salt (e.g. a salt with boron tetrafluoride, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen iodide or the like), Z is a halogen atom, and L, W, X, n and Y have the same meaning as mentioned above).

50 As the base, use may be made of an inorganic base such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide or the like; and an organic base such as diethylamine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, 4-N,N-dimethylamino pyridine or the like.

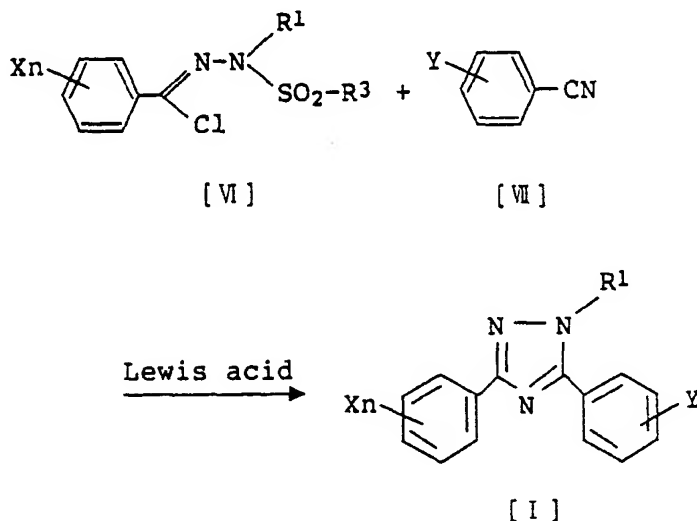
55 As the solvent, use may be made of a ketone such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or the like; an ether such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diglyme or the like; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene or the like; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, petroleum ether or the like; a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride or the like; a nitrile such as acetonitrile or the like; an aprotic polar solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide or the like; and a mixture thereof.

In general, the compound of the general formula [V] is used in an amount of 0.8-1.3 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [IV]. The amount of the base used is 1.0-2.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [IV].

The reaction time is dependent upon the kind of the compounds used, but is usually within a range of 1-24 hours. The reaction temperature is within a range of 0°C to a boiling point of the solvent.

Production Method C

The compound of the general formula [I] according to the invention can be obtained by reacting an N-(phenylsulfonyl) benzohydrazonoyl chloride derivative of a general formula [VI] with a benzonitrile derivative of a general formula [VII] in an inert solvent in the presence of Lewis acid according to the following reaction formula (3):



(wherein R¹, X, n and Y have the same meaning as mentioned above, and R³ is benzene or benzene substituted with an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4).

As the solvent, use may be made of any solvent not obstruction the reaction, which includes, for example, an ether such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diglyme or the like; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene or the like; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, petroleum ether or the like; a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride or the like; a non-protonic polar solvent such as nitrobenzene, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide or the like; and a mixture thereof.

As the Lewis acid, use may be made of aluminum bromide, aluminium chloride, ferric chloride, boron trifluoride, titanium tetrachloride and the like.

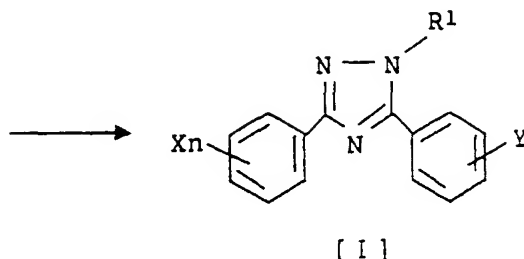
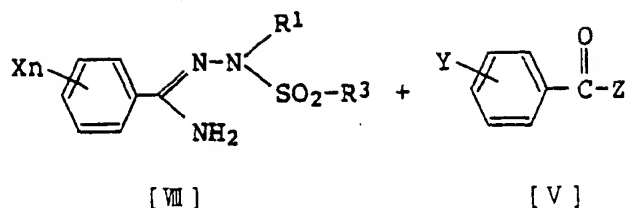
In general, the amount of the compound of the general formula [VII] used is 1.0-2.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [VI], and the amount of Lewis acid used is 1.0-2.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [VI].

The reaction temperature is optionally within a range of 0°C to a boiling point of the solvent, but is preferably within a range of 50-180°C. The reaction time is dependent upon the kind of the compounds used, but is usually within a range of 15 minutes to 8 hours.

A concrete example of this reaction is disclosed, for example, in BULLETIN of the CHEMICAL SOCIETY of JAPAN, vol. 56, pages 545-548 (1983).

Production Method D

The compound of the general formula [I] according to the invention can be obtained by reacting an N-(phenylsulfonyl) benzamidrazone derivative of a general formula [VIII] with a benzoylhalide derivative of the general formula [V] in the absence of a solvent or in an inert solvent according to the following reaction formula (4):



(wherein R^1 , R^3 , X, n, Y and Z have the same meaning as mentioned above).

As the solvent, use may be made of any solvent not obstruction the reaction, which includes, for example, an ether such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diglyme or the like; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene or the like; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, petroleum ether or the like; a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride or the like; an aprotic polar solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone or the like; and a mixture thereof.

In general, the amount of the compound of the general formula [V] used is 1.0-2.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [VIII].

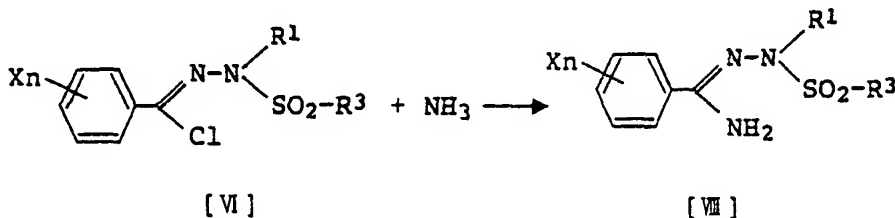
The reaction temperature is optionally within a range of 0°C to a boiling point of the solvent, but is preferably within a range of 50 - 250°C . The reaction time is dependent upon the kind of the compounds used, but is usually within a range of 30 minutes to 5 hours.

A concrete example of this reaction is disclosed, for example, in Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan, vol. 56, page 548 (1983).

The compound of the general formula [VIII] as a starting material can be produced by the following method.

Production Method E

The compound of the general formula [VIII] can be obtained by reacting the compound of the general formula [VI] with ammonia gas in an inert solvent according to the following reaction formula (5):



(wherein R^1 , R^3 , X and n have the same meaning as mentioned above).

As the solvent, use may be made of any solvent not obstruction the reaction, which includes, for example, an ether such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diglyme or the like; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene or the like; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, petroleum ether or the like; a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichlorobenzene or the

like; an aprotic polar solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide or the like; and a mixture thereof.

In general, the amount of ammonia gas used is 5.0-10.0 moles per 1 mole of the compound of the general formula [VI].

The reaction temperature is optionally within a range of 0°C to a boiling point of the solvent, but is preferably within a range of 20-150°C. The reaction time is dependent upon the kind of the compounds used, but is usually within a range of 1-24 hours.

A concrete example of this reaction is disclosed, for example, in BULLETIN of the CHEMICAL SOCIETY of JAPAN, vol. 56, pages 545-548 (1983).

The invention will be described concretely with reference to the following production examples, formulation examples and applications.

Production Example 1: 3-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-5-(4-octylphenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 15)

In 100 ml of toluene were dissolved 2.20 g of ethyl 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzimidate and 1.10 g of triethylamine, to which was added dropwise 2.53 g of 4-octylbenzoyl chloride within a temperature range of 5-10°C with stirring and then stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and further refluxed under heating for 2 hours. After the cooling to room temperature, the resulting reaction solution was added with 100 ml of toluene, washed with a diluted hydrochloric acid and further with a saline solution, and thereafter the resulting toluene layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate.

The toluene layer was added with 3.00 g of monomethylhydrazine and stirred at room temperature for 8 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with a diluted hydrochloric acid solution and further with a saturated saline solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent to obtain 1.34 g of the given compound ($n_D^{20} = 1.5652$).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
0.77	(3H, t)
1.00-1.79	(12H, m)
2.57	(2H, t)
3.95	(3H, s)
6.83-7.67	(7H, m)

Production Example 2: 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-5-[4-(6-methylhexyl)phenyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 67)

A mixture of 2.06 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chlorobenzohydrazonoyl chloride, 1.30 g of 4-(6-methylhexyl) benzonitrile, 0.93 g of anhydrous aluminum chloride and 5 ml of o-dichlorobenzene was stirred in an oil bath at a temperature of 140°C for 30 minutes. After the cooling, the resulting solution was dissolved in 200 ml of chloroform, washed with diluted hydrochloric acid solution, diluted sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and saline water in this order, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent to obtain 1.52 g of the given compound (melting point: 64.0-67.0°C).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
0.86	(6H, d)
1.15-1.80	(7H, m)
2.67	(2H, t)
4.00	(3H, s)
7.17-8.00	(8H, m)

15 Production Example 3: 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-5-(4-tridecylphenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 42)

A mixture of 0.82 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chlorobenzohydrazonoyl chloride, 0.70 g of 4-tridecylbenzotriazole, 0.4 g of anhydrous aluminium chloride and 3 ml of o-dichlorobenzene was stirred in an oil bath at a temperature of 140°C for 30 minutes. After the cooling, the resulting solution was dissolved in 100 ml of chloroform, washed with diluted hydrochloric acid solution, diluted sodium hydroxide solution and saline water in this order, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent to obtain 0.70 g of the given compound (melting point: 55.0-57.0°C).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
0.67-1.80	(25H, m)
2.67	(2H, t)
4.00	(3H, s)
7.16-8.03	(8H, m)

35 Production Example 4: 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-5-(4-pentadecylphenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 50)

A mixture of 3.24 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chlorobenzamidrazone and 3.50 g of 4-pentadecylbenzoyl chloride was stirred in an oil bath at a temperature of 170-180°C for 4 hours. After the cooling, the resulting solution was added with water and extracted with ethyl acetate (200 ml x 2) and the extracted organic layer was washed with saline water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent and washed with n-hexane to obtain 0.34 g of the given compound (melting point: 62.0-65.0°C).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
0.77-1.73	(29H, m)
1.67	(2H, m)
4.00	(3H, s)
7.17-7.97	(8H, m)

EP 0 572 142 B1

Production Example 5: 5-(4-decyloxyphenyl)-3-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 85)

A mixture of 1.10 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2,6-dichlorobenzohydrazonoyl chloride, 0.70 g of 4-decyloxybenzonitrile, 0.4 g of anhydrous aluminium chloride and 3 ml of o-dichlorobenzene was stirred in an oil bath at a temperature of 140°C for 30 minutes. After the cooling, the resulting solution was dissolved in 100 ml of chloroform, washed with diluted hydrochloric acid solution, diluted sodium hydroxide solution and saline water in this order, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent to obtain 0.40 g of the given compound (melting point: 60.0-64.0°C).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
0.77-1.90	(19H, m)
3.98	(2H, t)
4.04	(3H, s)
6.88-7.73	(7H, m)

Production Example 6: 3-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-5-[4-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-yloxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Compound No. 429)

A mixture of 1.30 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chloro-6-fluorobenzohydrazonoyl chloride, 1.00 g of 4-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-yloxy)-benzonitrile, 0.50 g of anhydrous aluminum chloride and 3 ml of o-dichlorobenzene was stirred in an oil bath at a temperature of 140°C for 30 minutes. After the cooling, the resulting solution was dissolved in 100 ml of chloroform, washed with diluted hydrochloric acid solution, diluted sodium hydroxide solution and saline water in this order, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting concentrate was purified through a chromatography of silica gel column using a mixed solution of hexane and ethyl acetate as a developing solvent to obtain 0.70 g of the given compound (measurement of n_D²⁰ was impossible).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
4.07	(3H, s)
6.75-8.58	(9H, m)

Production Example 7: N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chlorobenzamidrazone

In 100 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide was dissolved 17.2 g of N-methyl-N-phenylsulfonyl-2-chlorobenzhydrazonoyl chloride, which was stirred at 60-70°C for 3 hours while introducing ammonia gas thereinto. After the cooling, the reaction solution was dissolved in 500 ml of ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried on anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The resulting crystal was washed with n-hexane to obtain 15.4 g of the given compound (melting point: 94.0-96.0°C).

NMR data (60 MHz, CDCl ₃ solvent, δ value)	
2.75	(3H, s)
5.80	(2H, s)
7.10-8.00	(9H, m)

The insecticide and acaricide according to the invention contain the triazole derivative represented by the general formula (I) as an active ingredient.

When the triazole compounds according to the invention are used as an active ingredient for insecticides and acaricides, these compounds themselves may be used alone, or may be compounded with a carrier, a surfactant, a dispersing agent, an adjuvant or the like usually used in the formulation to form dusts, wettable powder, emulsion, fine powder, granulates or the like.

As the carrier used in the formulation, mention may be made of a solid carrier such as zeekite, talc, bentonite, clay, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, white carbon, vermiculite, calcium hydroxide, quartz sand, ammonium sulfate, urea or the like; and a liquid carrier such as isopropyl alcohol, xylene, cyclohexane, methylnaphthalene or the like.

As the surfactant and dispersing agent, mention may be made of a metal salt of alkylbenzene sulfonic acid, a metal salt of dinaphthylmethane disulfonic acid, a sulfuric acid ester of alcohol, alkylarylsulfonate, lignin sulfonate, polyoxyethylene glycol ether, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoalkylate and the like.

As the adjuvant, mention may be made of carboxymethylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, gum arabi and the like.

In use, the compound according to the invention is directly applied or sprayed by diluting to a proper concentration.

The insecticide and acaricide according to the invention may be used by spraying onto stem and leaves, by applying to soil, by applying to a nursery box, by spraying onto water surface or the like.

In the formulation, the amount of the active ingredient used may be selected in accordance with the use purpose, but it is properly selected within a range of 0.05-20% by weight, preferably 0.1-10% by weight in case of the dusts or granules. In case of the emulsion or wettable powder, the amount of the active ingredient is properly selected within a range of 0.5-80% by weight, preferably 1-60% by weight.

The amount of the insecticide and acaricide applied is dependent upon the kind of the compound used as an active ingredient, injurious insect to be controlled, tendency and degree of insect injury, environmental condition, kind of formulation used and the like. When the insecticide and acaricide according to the invention are directly used as dusts or granules, the amount of the active ingredient is properly selected within a range of 0.05 g - 5 kg, preferably 0.1-1 kg per 10 are. Furthermore, when they are used in form of a liquid as emulsion or wettable powder, the amount of the active ingredient is properly selected within a range of 0.1-5000 ppm, preferably 1-1000 ppm.

Moreover, the insecticide and acaricide according to the invention may be used by mixing with other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer, plant growth regulator and the like.

The formulation will concretely be described with respect to typical examples. In this case, the kind of the compounds and additives and the compounding ratio are not limited to these examples and may be varied within wide ranges. Moreover, % is by weight otherwise specified.

Formulation Example 1: Emulsion

An emulsion was prepared by uniformly dissolving 30% of compound No. 55, 20% of cyclohexanone, 11% of polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether, 4% of calcium alkylbenzenesulfonate and 35% of methylnaphthalene.

Formulation Example 2: Wettable powder

A wettable powder was prepared by uniformly mixing and pulverizing 40% of compound No. 38, 15% of diatomaceous earth, 15% of clay, 25% of white carbon, 2% of sodium dinaphthylmethane disulfonate and 3% of sodium lignin sulfonate.

Formulation Example 3: Dust

A dust was prepared by uniformly mixing and pulverizing 2% of compound No. 120, 5% of diatomaceous earth and 93% of clay.

Formulation Example 4: Granules

A mixture of 5% of compound No. 71, 2% of sodium salt of lauryl alcohol sulfuric acid ester, 5% of sodium lignin sulfonate, 2% of carboxymethyl cellulose and 86% of clay was uniformly pulverized and added with 20 parts by kneaded, shaped into granules of 14-32 mesh through an extrusion type granulating machine and dried to form granules.

The triazole derivatives according to the invention are effective to control planthoppers such as brown planthopper, white-backed planthopper, small brown planthopper and the like; leafhoppers such as green rice leafhopper, tea green leafhopper and the like; aphids such as cotton aphid, green peach aphid, cabbage aphid and the like; whiteflies such as greenhouse whitefly and the like; hemipteran injurious insects such as mulberry scale, corbett rice bug and the like; lepidopteran injurious insects such as diamond-back moth, lima-bean cutworm, tobacco cutworm and the like; dipteran

injurious insects such as house maggot, mosquito and the like; elytron injurious insects such as rice plant weevil, soy bean weevil, cucurbit leaf beetle and the like; orthopteran injurious insects such as american cockroach, steam fly and the like; mites such as two-spotted spider mite, kanzawa spider mite, citrus red mite and the like; and mites having an increased resistance to organotin, synthesized pyrethroid and organophosphorus chemicals.

5 Particularly, they develop a very excellent effect of controlling mites such as two-spotted spider mite, kanzawa spider mite, citrus red mite and the like.

The effect of the compounds according to the invention will be described with respect to the following test examples. Moreover, the following compounds were used as a comparative chemical, wherein a comparative chemical a is a compound described in Japanese Patent laid open No. 56-154464, and a comparative chemical b is a commercial product usually used for the control of mites.

Comparative chemical A: 3,5-bis(o-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole

Comparative chemical B: Hexythiazox (common name)

15 Test Example 1: Insecticidal test for diamond-back moth

The wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 500 ppm. Cabbage leaves were immersed in the resulting diluted solution, dried in air and then placed in a vinyl chloride cup of 60 ml capacity. Ten larvae of 3rd instar diamondback moth were released in the cup and thereafter a cover was placed thereon. Then, the cup was placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 6 days, and the number of larvae died was counted to calculate the percentage of mortality. The test was carried out by double series. Moreover, the comparative chemical A was used for the comparison. The results are shown in Table 26.

25 Table 26

Compound No.	Mortality (%)	Compound No.	Mortality (%)
17	90	479	100
30	100	483	100
37	90	494	100
43	95	500	100
71	95	504	95
120	95	510	100
135	90	514	100
140	95	520	100
185	100	524	90
207	90	526	100
217	100	528	100
240	100	530	100
244	100	532	100
427	100	Comparative chemical A	20
471	95		

EP 0 572 142 B1

Test Example 2: Insecticidal test for larvae of cotton aphid

The wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 100 ppm. In the resulting diluted solution were immersed cucumber seedlings previously inoculated with larvae of cotton aphid and then subjected to a drying treatment in air. After the treatment, the cucumber seedlings were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 3 days and then the number of larvae died was counted to calculate the percentage of mortality. The test was carried out by double series. The results are shown in Table 27.

Table 27

Compound No.	Mortality (%)	Compound No.	Mortality (%)	Compound No.	Mortality (%)
3	100	109	100	229	100
7	100	111	100	234	100
13	100	112	100	235	100
14	100	113	100	239	100
15	100	114	100	240	100
17	100	117	100	247	100
19	100	118	100	425	100
30	100	119	100	427	100
35	100	127	100	434	100
39	100	131	100	435	100
47	100	135	100	447	100
51	100	140	100	450	100
68	100	144	100	451	100
69	100	146	100	452	100
71	100	148	100	468	100
73	100	149	100	469	100
81	100	150	100	475	100
84	100	151	100	490	100
87	100	152	100	494	100
89	100	153	100	503	100
96	100	163	100	504	100
97	100	190	100	510	100
100	100	194	100	516	100
101	100	195	100	518	100
103	100	220	100	520	100
104	100	223	100	522	100
105	100	224	100	528	100
106	100	225	100	530	100
107	100	228	100	532	100
108	100				

Test Example 3: Ovicidal test for eggs of two-spotted spider mite

Female adults of two-spotted spider mite were placed on three leaf discs of kidney bean (diameter: 15 mm) and oviposited over 24 hours, and thereafter these adults were removed therefrom. The wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 0.16 ppm. In the resulting diluted solution were immersed these leaf discs for 10 seconds. After the treatment, the leaf discs were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 7 days and then the number of unhatched eggs was counted to calculate the percentage of ovicidal activity. The test was carried out by double series. Moreover, the comparative chemicals A and B were used for the comparison. The results are shown in Table 28.

Table 28

Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)
21	100
30	100
34	100
35	100
38	100
39	95
42	100
43	95
47	100
50	100
51	100
54	100
55	100
Comparative chemical A	24
Comparative chemical B	95

Test Example 4: Ovicidal test for eggs of chemical-resistant kanzawa spider mite

Female adults of kanzawa spider mite having a resistance to commercially available chemicals were placed on three leaf discs of kidney bean (diameter: 15 mm) and oviposited over 2 days, and thereafter these adults were removed therefrom. The wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 4 ppm. In the resulting diluted solution were immersed these leaf discs for 10 seconds. After the treatment, the leaf discs were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 7 days and then the number of unhatched eggs was counted to calculate the percentage of ovicidal activity. The test was carried out by double series. Moreover, the comparative chemicals A and B were used for the comparison. The results are shown in Table 29 and Table 30.

Table 29

Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)	Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)
3	100	81	100
6	100	83	100
13	100	84	90
14	100	88	100
15	100	89	100
30	100	106	100
33	100	110	100
34	100	111	95
35	100	112	100
36	100	117	100
37	100	118	100
38	100	140	100
39	100	148	100
40	100	151	100
41	100	153	100
42	100	166	100
43	100	167	100
44	100	168	100
46	90	183	100
47	100	191	100
48	100	192	100
51	100	193	100
52	95	204	100
53	90	205	100
55	100	206	100
56	100	217	100
57	90	223	100

Table 30

Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)	Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)
225	100	473	100
232	100	475	100
235	100	477	100
239	100	479	100
240	100	481	100
247	100	483	100
425	100	487	100
426	100	489	100
427	100	494	100
428	100	498	100
429	100	500	100
433	100	501	100
434	100	503	100
437	100	504	100
444	100	510	100
445	100	514	100
447	100	516	100
450	100	518	100
451	100	520	100
452	100	522	100
454	100	524	100
461	100	526	100
465	100	530	100
466	100	532	100
468	100	Comparative chemical A	31
469	100	Comparative chemical B	0
471	100		

Test Example 5: Insecticidal test for larvae of chemical-resistant kanzawa spider mite

Female adults of kanzawa spider mite having a resistance to commercially available chemicals were placed on three leaf discs of kidney bean (diameter: 15 mm) and oviposited over 2 days, and thereafter these adults were removed therefrom. Then, these leaf discs were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 5 days and the number of hatched larvae was counted. Separately, the wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 20 ppm. After these leaf discs were sprayed with the resulting diluted solution, they were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 7 days and then the number of living adults was counted to calculate the percentage of mortality on the hatched larvae. The test was carried out by double series. Moreover, the comparative chemicals A and B were used for the comparison. The results are shown in Table 31.

Table 31

Compound No.	Mortality (%)	Compound No.	Mortality (%)
3	100	41	100
13	100	42	100
14	100	43	100
15	100	44	100
16	100	45	100
17	100	46	100
18	100	47	100
21	100	48	100
30	100	49	100
31	100	50	100
32	100	51	100
34	100	52	100
35	100	53	100
36	100	55	100
37	100	56	100
38	100	Comparative chemical A	55
39	100	Comparative chemical B	25
40	100		

Test Example 6: Ovicidal test for eggs of citrus red mite

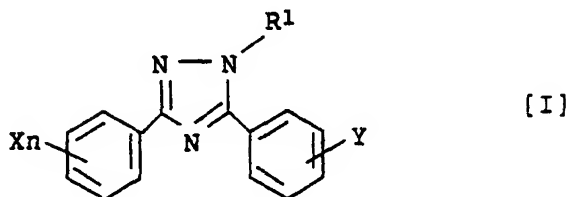
Female adults of citrus red mite were placed on two laminae of citrus fruit (diameter: 10 mm) and oviposited over 2 days, and thereafter these adults were removed therefrom. The wettable powder prepared according to Formulation Example 2 was diluted with water so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 4 ppm. In the resulting diluted solution were immersed these laminae for 10 seconds. After the treatment, the laminae were placed in a thermostatic chamber of 25°C for 7 days and then the number of unhatched eggs was counted to calculate the percentage of ovicidal activity. The test was carried out by double series. Moreover, the comparative chemicals A and B were used for the comparison. The results are shown in Table 32.

Table 32

Compound No.	Ovicidal activity (%)
3	95
16	90
17	100
18	100
21	95
30	100
31	100
32	100
34	100
35	100
36	95
37	100
38	100
39	100
40	90
43	100
44	100
47	95
48	100
52	100
97	95
106	100
Comparative chemical A	33
Comparative chemical B	90

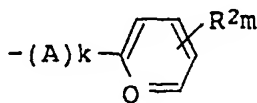
Claims

1. A triazole derivative having the following general formula [I]:



[wherein R¹ is an alkyl group, X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, a nitro group, a cyano group or trifluoromethyl group, n is an integer of 1-5 provided that when n is 2 or more,

X may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups, and Y is an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group, an alkoxyalkoxy group, an alkylthioalkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a cycloalkylalkoxy group, a cycloalkylalkyl group, a cycloalkylalkenyl group, a cycloalkylalkynyl group, a trialkylsilylalkyl group, a trialkylsilylalkoxy group, an alkyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkoxy group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylthio group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylsulfinyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7, an alkylsulfonyl group having a carbon number of not less than 7 or a group represented by the following general formula (1):



(wherein A is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a lower C₁-C₄ alkylene group, a lower C₁-C₄ alkyleneoxy group, an oxy-lower C₁-C₄ alkylene group or a lower C₂-C₈ alkyleneoxyalkylene group, k is 0 or 1, Q is CH- group or a nitrogen atom, R² is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, trifluoromethyl group or trifluoromethoxy group, m is an integer of 1-5 provided that when m is 2 or more, R² may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups).

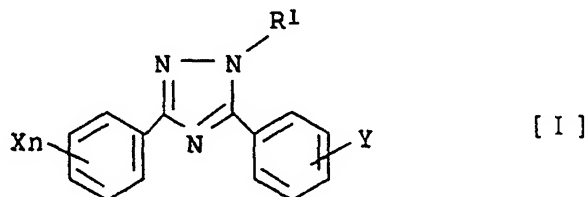
2. A triazole derivative according to claim 1, wherein said R¹ is a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-6, X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4, a nitro group, a cyano group or trifluoromethyl group, n is an integer of 1-3 provided that when n is 2 or 3, X may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups, Y is a straight or branched-chain alkyl group having a carbon number of 7-20, a cycloalkyl group having a carbon number of 3-12, a cycloalkylalkyl group having a carbon number of 6-12, a straight or branched-chain alkoxy group having a carbon number of 7-16, a cycloalkylalkoxy group having carbon number of 7-12, a straight or branched-chain alkylthio group having a carbon number of 7-16, an alkylsulfinyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, a straight or branched-chain alkenyl group having a carbon number of 3-16, a cycloalkylalkenyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, a straight or branched-chain alkynyl group having a carbon number of 3-16, a cycloalkylalkynyl group having a carbon number of 5-12, a tri(lower C₁-C₆ alkyl)silyl lower C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a tri(lower C₁-C₆ alkyl)silyl lower C₁-C₆ alkoxy group or a group represented by said formula (1) (wherein A is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a lower alkylene group having a carbon number of 1-4, methyleneoxy group or oxymethylene group, k is 0 or 1, Q is CH- group or a nitrogen atom, R² is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a lower C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, trifluoromethyl group or trifluoromethoxy group, and m is an integer of 1-3 provided that when m is 2 or 3, R² may be an optional combination of same or different atoms or groups).

3. A triazole derivative according to claim 2, wherein said R¹ is methyl group.

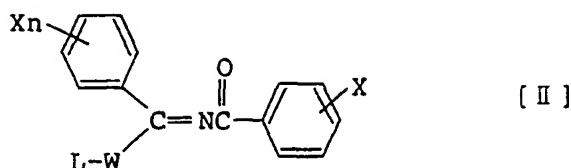
4. An insecticide containing a triazole derivative claimed in claim 1 as an active ingredient.

5. An acaricide containing a triazole derivative claimed in claim 1 as an active ingredient.

6. A method of producing a triazole derivative having the following general formula [I]:

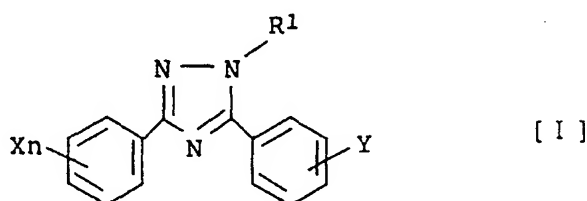


(wherein R¹, X, Y and n have the same meaning as in claim 1) which comprises reacting a compound represented by the following general formula [II]:

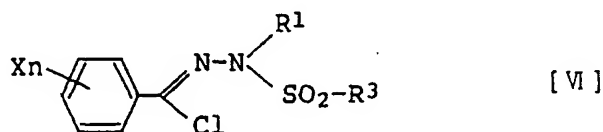


10 (wherein W is a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom, L is an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4 and X, n and Y have the same meaning as mentioned above) with a hydrazine derivative represented by a general formula [III] of R^1NHNH_2 (wherein R^1 has the same meaning as mentioned above).

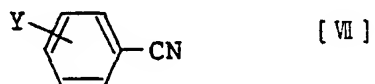
15 7. A method of producing a triazole derivative having the following general formula [I]:



25 (wherein R^1 , X, Y and n have the same meaning as in claim 1) which comprises reacting a compound represented by the following general formula [VI]:

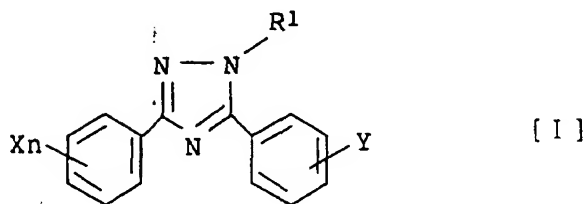


35 (wherein R^1 , X and n have the same meaning as mentioned above, and R^3 is benzene or benzene substituted with an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4) with a benzonitrile derivative represented by the following general formula [VII]:

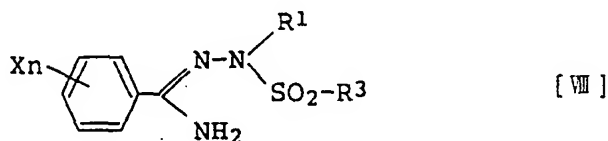


45 (wherein Y has the same meaning as mentioned above) in the presence of Lewis acid.

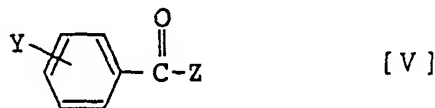
8. A method of producing a triazole derivative having the following general formula [I]:



(wherein R^1 , X, Y and n have the same meaning as in claim 1) which comprises reacting a compound represented by the following general formula [VIII]:



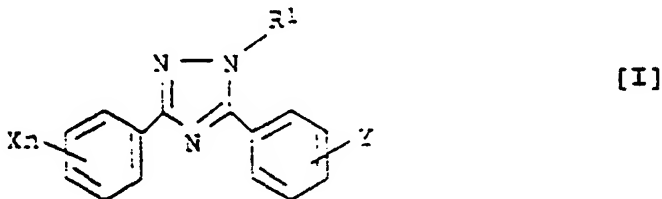
(wherein R^1 , X and n have the same meaning as mentioned above, and R^3 is benzene or benzene substituted with an alkyl group having a carbon number of 1-4) with a compound represented by the following general formula [V]:



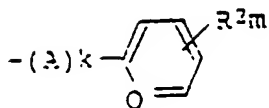
(wherein Z is a halogen atom and Y has the same meaning as mentioned above).

Patentansprüche

1. Triazole-Derivat mit der folgenden allgemeinen Formel [I]:



[wobei R^1 eine Alkylgruppe ist, X ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe, eine Alkoxygruppe, eine Alkylthiogruppe, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Cyangruppe oder eine Trifluormethylgruppe bedeutet, n eine ganze Zahl von 1-5 ist, und sofern $n = 2$ oder mehr ist, kann X eine wahlweise Kombination von gleichen oder unterschiedlichen Atomen oder Gruppen sein, und Y eine Alkenylgruppe, eine Alkynylgruppe, eine Alkoxyalkylgruppe, eine Alkoxyalkoxygruppe, eine Alkylthioalkylgruppe, eine Cycloalkylgruppe, eine Cycloalkylalkoxygruppe, eine Cycloalkylalkylgruppe, eine Cycloalkylalkenylgruppe, eine Cycloalkylalkynylgruppe, eine Trialkylsilylalkylgruppe, eine Trialkylsilylalkoxygruppe, eine Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl nicht geringer als 7, eine Alkoxygruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl nicht geringer als 7, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl nicht geringer als 7, eine Alkylsulfonylegruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl nicht geringer als 7, oder eine Gruppe, welche durch die folgende allgemeine Formel wiedergegeben wird (1):



(worin A ein Sauerstoffatom, ein Schwefelatom, eine niedrige C₁ - C₄ Alkylengruppe, eine niedrige C₁ - C₄ Alkylendioxygruppe, eine oxy-niedrige C₁ - C₄ Alkylengruppe oder eine niedrige C₂ - C₈ Alkylendioxyalkylengruppe, k bedeutet 0 oder 1, Q ist eine CH-Gruppe oder ein Stickstoffatom, R² ist ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe, eine Alkoxygruppe, Trifluormethylgruppe oder Trifluormethoxygruppe, m ist eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5, und wenn m = 2 oder mehr ist, kann R² eine wahlweise Kombination von gleichen oder unterschiedlichen Atomen oder Gruppen sein)).

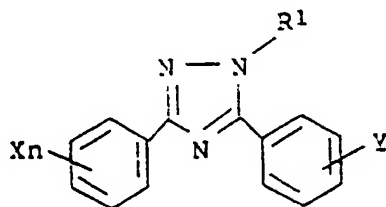
2. Triazole-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, wobei R¹ eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-6 darstellt, X ist ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-4, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Zyan- oder Trifluormethylgruppe, n ist eine ganze Zahl von 1-3, und wenn n=2 oder 3 ist, kann X eine wahlweise Kombination von gleichen oder unterschiedlichen Atomen oder Gruppen sein, Y ist eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 3-12, ein Zykoalkylalkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 6-12, eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkoxygruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 7-16, eine Zykoalkylalkoxygruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 7-12, eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkylthiogruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 7-16, eine Alkylsulfinylgruppe, eine Alkylsulfonylgruppe, eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkenylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 3-16, eine Zykoalkylalkenylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 5-12, eine gerade oder verzweigt-kettige Alkynylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 3-16, eine Zykoalkylalkynylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 5-12, eine Tri(untere C₁-C₆ Alkyl)Silyl untere C₁-C₆ Alkylgruppe, eine Tri(untere C₁-C₆ Alkyl)Silyl untere C₁-C₆ Alkoxygruppe oder eine Gruppe, welche durch die Formel (1) dargestellt wird, (worin A ein Sauerstoffatom, ein Schwefelatom, eine niedrige Alkylengruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-4, Methylenoxygruppe oder Oxymethylengruppe darstellt, k ist 0 oder 1, Q ist eine CH-Gruppe oder ein Stickstoffatom, R² ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine niedrige C₁-C₆ Alkylgruppe, eine niedrige C₁-C₆ Alkoxygruppe, Trifluormethylgruppe oder Trifluormethoxygruppe, und m eine ganze Zahl von 1-3 ist, und falls m=2 oder 3 ist, kann R² eine wahlweise Kombination von gleichen oder unterschiedlichen Atomen oder Gruppen sein).

3. Triazole-Derivat nach Anspruch 2, wobei R¹ eine Methylgruppe ist.

4. Ein Insektizid enthaltend ein Triazol-Derivat nach Anspruch 1 als einen aktiven Bestandteil.

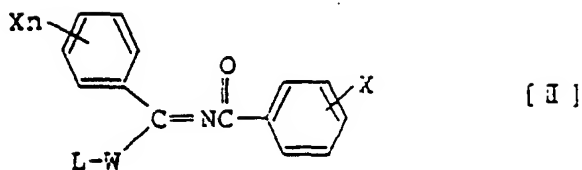
5. Ein Akarizid enthaltend ein Triazol-Derivat nach Anspruch 1 als einen aktiven Bestandteil.

6. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Triazol-Derivats nach der folgenden allgemeinen Formel [I]:



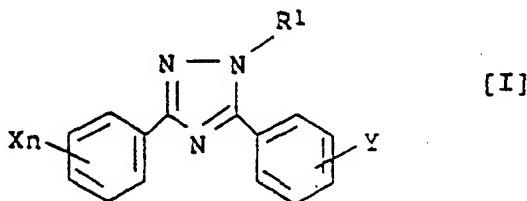
[I]

(worin R¹, X, Y und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie im Anspruch 1 haben), welches die Reaktion einer Verbindung aufweist, die durch die allgemeine Formel [II] dargestellt wird:

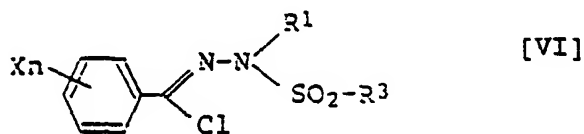


10 (wobei W ein Schwefelatom oder ein Sauerstoffatom darstellt, L eine Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-4 und X, n und Y die gleiche Bedeutung haben wie oben aufgeführt) mit einem Hydrazinderivat, welches durch die allgemeine Formel [III] R^1NHNH^2 dargestellt wird, (wobei R^1 die gleiche Bedeutung hat wie oben aufgeführt.

7. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Triazole-Derivats mit der folgenden allgemeinen Formel [I]:



20 (wobei R^1 , X, Y und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie im Anspruch 1 haben, welches die Reaktion einer Verbindung aufweist, die durch die folgende allgemeine Formel [VI] dargestellt wird:

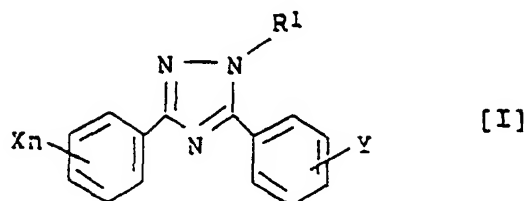


30 (wobei R^1 , X, Y und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben aufgeführt haben, und R^3 Benzol oder Benzol, substituiert mit einer Alkylgruppe einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-4) mit einem Benzonitril-derivat, dargestellt durch die folgende allgemeine Formel [VII]:

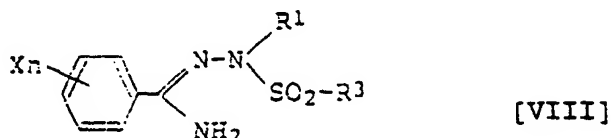


40 (worin Y die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben aufgeführt hat) unter Anwesenheit von Lewis-Säure.

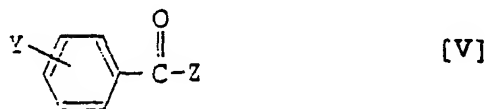
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Triazole-Derivats mit der folgenden allgemeinen Formel [I]:



(wobei R¹, X, Y und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie im Anspruch 1 haben,) welches die Reaktion einer Verbindung aufweist, die durch die folgende allgemeine Formel [VIII] dargestellt wird:



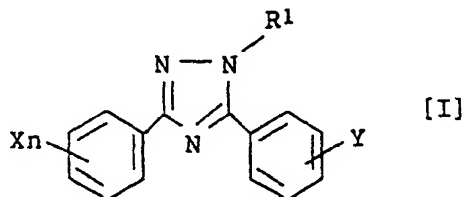
(wobei R¹, X, Y und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben aufgeführt haben, und R³ Benzol oder Benzol, substituiert mit einer Alkylgruppe mit einer Kohlenstoffzahl von 1-4 ist) mit einer Verbindung, welche durch die folgende allgemeine Formel [V] dargestellt wird:



(worin Z ein Halogenatom ist und Y die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben aufgeführt hat.

Revendications

1. Dérivé de triazole ayant la formule générale suivante:



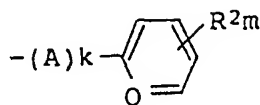
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(dans laquelle R¹ est un groupe alkyle, X est un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle, un groupe alcoxy, un groupe alkylthio, un groupe nitro, un groupe cyano ou un groupe trifluorométhyle, n est un entier de 1 à 5, du moment que, quand n vaut 2 ou plus, X peut être une combinaison quelconque d'atomes ou groupes identiques ou différents, et Y est un groupe alcényle, un groupe alcynyle, un groupe alcoxyalkyle, un groupe alcoxyalcoxy, un groupe alkylthioalkyle, un groupe cyclo-alkyle, un groupe cycloalkylalcoxy, un groupe cycloalkylalkyle, un groupe cycloalkylalcényle, un groupe cycloalkylalcynyle, un groupe trialkylsilylalkyle, un groupe trialkylsilylalcoxy, un groupe alkyle n'ayant pas moins de 7 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy n'ayant pas moins de 7 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylthio n'ayant pas moins de 7 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylsulfonyl n'ayant pas moins de 7 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylsulfonyl n'ayant pas moins de 7 atomes de carbone)

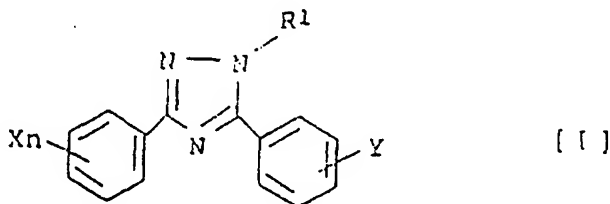
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ou un groupe représenté par la formule générale (1):

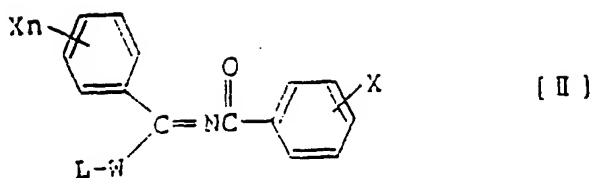


(dans laquelle A est un atome d'oxygène, un atome de soufre, un groupe alkylène inférieur en C₁ à C₄, un groupe alkylène-oxy inférieur en C₁ à C₄, un groupe oxy(alkylène inférieur en C₁ à C₄) ou un groupe alkylène-oxyalkylène inférieur en C₂ à C₈, k vaut 0 ou 1, Q est un groupe CH- ou un atome d'azote, R² est un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle, un groupe alcoxy, le groupe trifluorométhyle ou le groupe trifluorométhoxy, m est un entier de 1 à 5, du moment que, quand m vaut 2 ou plus, R² peut être une combinaison quelconque d'atomes ou groupes identiques ou différents).

2. Dérivé de triazole selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit radical R¹ est un groupe alkyle à chaîne droite ou ramifiée, ayant de 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, X est un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ayant de 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, un groupe nitro, un groupe cyano ou un groupe trifluorométhyle, n est un entier de 1 à 3, du moment que, quand n vaut 2 ou 3, X peut être une combinaison quelconque d'atomes ou groupes identiques ou différents, Y est un groupe alkyle à chaîne droite ou ramifiée, ayant de 7 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle ayant de 3 à 12 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylalkyle ayant de 6 à 12 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ayant de 7 à 16 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylalcoxy ayant de 7 à 12 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylthio à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ayant de 7 à 16 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylsulfonyle, un groupe alcényle à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ayant de 3 à 16 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylalcényle ayant de 5 à 12 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcynyle à chaîne droite ou ramifiée ayant de 3 à 16 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylalcynyle ayant de 5 à 12 atomes de carbone, un groupe tri(alkyle inférieur en C₁ à C₆) silyl(alkyle inférieur en C₁ à C₆), un groupe tri(alkyle inférieur en C₁ à C₆) silyl(alcoxy inférieur en C₁ à C₆) ou un groupe représenté par ladite formule (1) dans laquelle A est un atome d'oxygène, un atome de soufre, un groupe alkylène inférieur ayant de 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, le groupe méthylène-oxy ou le groupe oxyméthylène, k vaut 0 ou 1, Q est un groupe CH- ou un atome d'azote, R² est un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur en C₁ à C₆, un groupe alcoxy inférieur en C₁ à C₆, le groupe trifluorométhyle ou le groupe trifluorométhoxy, et m est un entier de 1 à 3, du moment que, quand m vaut 2 ou 3, R² peut être une combinaison quelconque d'atomes ou groupes identiques ou différents).
3. Dérivé de triazole selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit radical R¹ est le groupe méthyle.
4. Insecticide contenant comme matière active un dérivé du triazole selon la revendication 1.
5. Acaracide contenant comme matière active un dérivé du triazole selon la revendication 1.
6. Procédé de production d'un dérivé du triazole ayant la formule générale (I) :

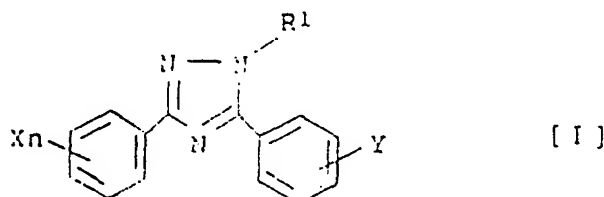


(dans laquelle R¹, X, Y et n ont les mêmes significations que dans la revendication 1), qui consiste à faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (II) ci-après :

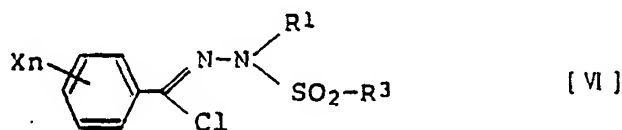


10 (dans laquelle W est un atome de soufre ou un atome d'oxygène, L est un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 4 atomes de carbone et X, n et Y ont les mêmes significations que ci-dessus) avec un dérivé d'une hydrazine représentée par la formule générale (III) R^1NHNH_2 (où R^1 a les mêmes significations que ci-dessus).

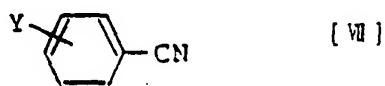
15 7. Procédé de production d'un dérivé du triazole ayant la formule générale (I) ci-après :



25 (dans laquelle R^1 , X, Y et n ont les significations données dans la revendication 1), qui consiste à faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (VI) ci-après :

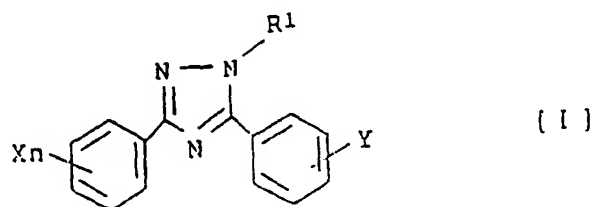


35 (dans laquelle R^1 , X, n et Y ont les mêmes significations que ci-dessus, et R^3 est le benzène, ou un benzène substitué par un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 4 atomes de carbone) avec un dérivé du benzonitrile représenté par la formule générale (VII) ci-après :

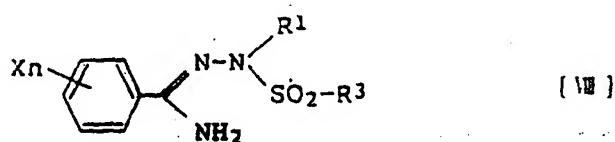


45 (dans laquelle Y a les mêmes significations que ci-dessus) en présence d'un acide de Lewis.

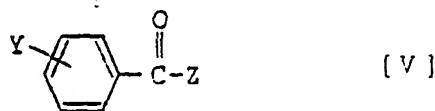
8. Procédé de production d'un dérivé du triazole ayant la formule générale (I) ci-après :



(dans laquelle R¹, X, Y et n ont les mêmes significations que dans la revendication 1), qui consiste à faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (VIII) ci-après :



(dans laquelle R¹, X, n ont les mêmes significations que ci-dessus, et R³ est le benzène, ou un benzène substitué par un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 4 atomes de carbone) avec un composé représenté par la formule générale (V) ci-après :



(dans laquelle Z est un atome d'halogène et Y a les mêmes significations que ci-dessus).

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